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3 August 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director, PIC

THROUGH:

Chief, Technical Intelligence Services Div.

SUBJECT:

Evaluation, Color Aerial Photography

- 1. The following evaluation of aerial films represents the observations and conclusions resulting from a non-technical inspection of the film exposed during "Red DOT" missions 43, 144, and 45. (Rolls 1-3, 4-6, and 7-9 respectively)
 - a. Rolls 1 and 4 appear to be color negatives and would consequently pose a major problem in interpretation for the analyst would need a facility for the mental reversal of the hues and chroma as imaged. Comparisons of resolution between these films and black and white negative rolls 3 and 6, show a considerably lower resolution in the color negatives.
 - b. Rolls 2, 5, 7, and 8 are color positives and when evaluated in comparison with the companion black and white negatives lead to the following observations.
 - (1) High contrast resolution of the color positives is approximately 15% lower than that of the black and white negatives.
 - (2) The discernibleness of low contrast density changes is less on the color positives than on the black and white negatives.
 - (3) The apparent grain structure of the color positives is larger and more evident than that of the black and white negatives.
 - (4) As might be deduced from the foregoing three observations, object image edges are less clearly defined on the color film.

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- (5) Color films suffer variations of color presentation within individual frames (color blotching and streaking), and further show overall color differences as a probable function of time lapse with its attendant changes in light temperature.
- (6) Some gain in information was derived from the color film when that information was presented as an object color.
- (7) The color film failed to yield as much information as the black and white film when the recognition of small objects was the necessary key to identification.
- (8) For extracting intelligence information from the color films examined, the best results were obtained with the EAT E-2 emulsion and an HF 3 filter.

c. Conclusions:

- (1) Color film proved to be inferior to black and white film in resolution, grain, and the presentation of discreet tonal differences.
- (2) Color film is capable of yielding considerable useful information, particularly when that information is best demonstrated through object hue rather than the customary size, shape, tone, and shadow identifiers.
- (3) The use of color film could add to the intelligence yield of aerial photography if color were used as a source of supplementary coverage to the higher acuity black and white film.

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Chief, Operations Support Branch